

# Baton Rouge Regional (RLMA 2) Job Vacancy Survey, 2006 Second Quarter



Employers' Responses to the Open-ended Question: In trying to fill this position, what is the greatest difficulty you have faced, if any?		
Difficulty	Number of Responses	Percent of Responses
Finding people that want to work. Not enough applications submitted.	61	21.3%
We have been unable to find qualified applicants and/or applicants with experience.	44	15.4
No reported difficulty in filling vacancy.	30	10.5
We have been unable to find applicants with the specific experience, training, skills and/or certification that we are seeking.	27	9.4
Qualified applicants will not work for the compensation package we offer. Low paying job and/or competitive rates based on supply and demand.	26	9.1
The work ethic of people, once they are hired, is unacceptable. Comments included social skills, appearance, trustworthy, attitude, maturity, able to fit in with existing culture, and dependability.	25	8.7
Some aspect of the job is undesirable to applicants (such as shifts, weekends, nights, holidays, overtime, travel, environment, schedule changes, heavy lifting, on call, etc.)	23	8.0
Finding people to pass a drug test or background check (such as driving record or credit check) or pre-employment testing and screening.	13	4.5
Some other difficulty mentioned.	12	4.2
Turnover- keeping people once they have been hired is the biggest problem.	10	3.5
Applicants availability or location of job (may not have housing and/or transportation).	8	2.8
There is a shortage of people in the occupation.	7	2.4
<b>Total Responding to the Open-ended Question</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

These answers are not necessarily verbatim responses, but a compilation of similar responses.

## Industry Group vs. Occupational Group Explanation

An industry is a group of establishments, categorized according to the goods or services they provide. For purposes of this study, many of the industry sectors are grouped together to provide summary information. For instance, the industry sectors of Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities are combined to form a summary industry group called Trade, Transportation & Utilities.

An occupational group is a group of workers, categorized according to the skills they have and what they do on the job. For example, Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations is one occupational group that includes many different types of occupations such as Dentists, Optometrists, Therapists, Veterinarians, Diagnostic related Technologists and Technicians, and Medical Records and Health Information Technicians. These are just a few of the occupations you can find in this occupational group.

Each industry contains a variety of occupations, and many occupations may be found in every industry. Using Healthcare Services (part of the summary industry group of Education & Health Services) as an example, you may find the following occupations in a hospital: doctors, therapists, office managers, medical records clerks, housekeepers, nurses, food preparation workers, and maintenance workers.

## Methodology

During the second quarter 2006, a Job Vacancy Survey was conducted based on a random sample of Louisiana establishments covered by the Louisiana's unemployment insurance tax laws. The sample was stratified by firm size, regional labor market area, and industry. The total sample size was 9,933 with an overall response rate of 34 percent. This survey was taken after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The Second Quarter 2006 Job Vacancy Survey reports for the state and eight regional labor market areas (RLMAs) can be found on the LDOL Web site: [www.LAWORKS.net/qm\\_JVS.asp](http://www.LAWORKS.net/qm_JVS.asp).

The purpose of a Job Vacancy Survey (JVS) is to identify the number and types of jobs available in specific industries and regions of the state. The survey results provide a unique snapshot of the conditions in a given region and/or occupational labor market. The results of the survey assist educational units, employment and training providers, and local workforce councils in responding to industry needs. Regional Labor Market Area 2 (RLMA 2) is made up of Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana parishes.

There were approximately 22,200 job vacancies in RLMA 2 during the 2nd quarter 2006 resulting in a vacancy rate of 5.4 percent. This means that for every 100 jobs, approximately 5 1/2 jobs were vacant. The number of job vacancies increased by approximately 11,600 over 2nd quarter 2005, a 111 percent increase. The largest number of job vacancies (approximately 3,400) and the highest vacancy rate (12.0 percent) were found in Construction and Extraction.

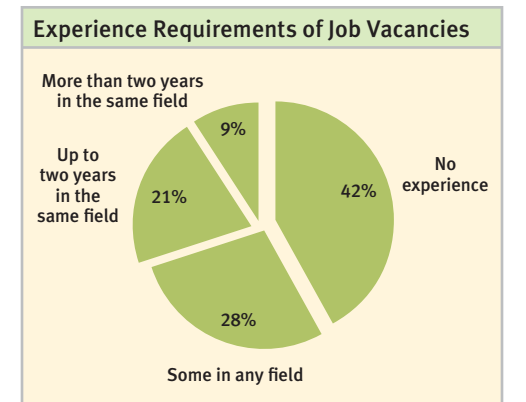
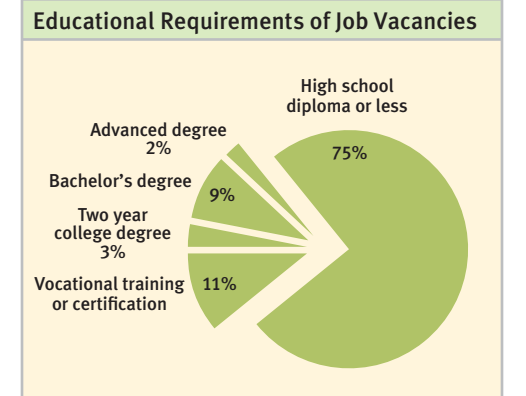
Trade, Transportation and Utilities had the largest number of job vacancies (approximately 4,800) when looking at the results by Industry Group (table below). The highest vacancy rate of

12.0 percent was found in the Other Services group. Other Services consist of repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, membership associations and organizations, and private households.

Overall, RLMA 2 employers were seeking employees with experience in 58 percent of the job vacancies. The number of job vacancies requiring high school diploma or less increased approximately 137 percent over 2005 JVS results. Approximately 25 percent of the job vacancies required training past high school with 14 percent requiring vocational training, certificate, or two year college degree.

For job vacancies paying \$5.15 or less, there were 73 percent more in 2006 than in 2005. However, for jobs paying \$5.15-\$7.00 there were 126 percent more vacancies; \$7.01-\$10.00 there were 117 percent more vacancies; for \$10.01-\$13.00 there were 66 percent more job vacancies; for \$13.01-\$16.00 there were 99 percent more job vacancies; and for job vacancies over \$16.00 per hour there were 198 percent more vacancies.

The number of job vacancies for 2006 was approximately 2.1 times more than the number in 2005. Approximately one-fifth (18 percent) of the job vacancies for the state were found in RLMA 2.



Industry Group	Number of Job Vacancies	Industry Employment		Vacancy Rate, Percent		Median Hourly Wage	
		Pre-Katrina	Post-Katrina	Pre-Katrina	Post-Katrina	Pre-Katrina	Post-Katrina
Trade,Transportaion & Utilities	4,787	76,576	81,172	2.7%	5.9%	\$8.00	\$6.40
Construction	4,313	41,441	44,611	2.5	9.7	10.00	13.00
Education & Health Services	3,387	91,065	92,905	1.5	3.7	11.00	12.50
Leisure & Hospitality	3,315	36,892	38,229	5.4	8.7	6.00	5.50
Professional & Business Services	2,540	41,630	46,820	2.5	5.4	7.80	8.50
Other Services	1,452	12,495	12,130	9.6	12.0	12.00	10.00
Manufacturing	972	30,712	29,859	0.7	3.3	16.00	9.36
Financial Activities	684	19,627	20,775	5.3	3.3	13.00	10.00
Public Administration	361	31,065	31,151	1.5	1.2	12.70	8.83
Information	216	7,446	7,362	0.6	2.9	18.00	15.00
Natural Resources & Mining	119	2,891	2,806	1.0	4.2	12.00	7.00
Unclassified	53	314	406	NA	NA	NA	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,199</b>	<b>392,154</b>	<b>408,226</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>\$9.60</b>	<b>\$9.00</b>

Pre-Katrina Data 2nd Quarter 2005

Post-Katrina Data 2nd Quarter 2006

Unclassified for Employment: Industry NAICS could not be determined

Unclassified for Job Vacancy: Occupational Code could not be determined

NA: Not Available

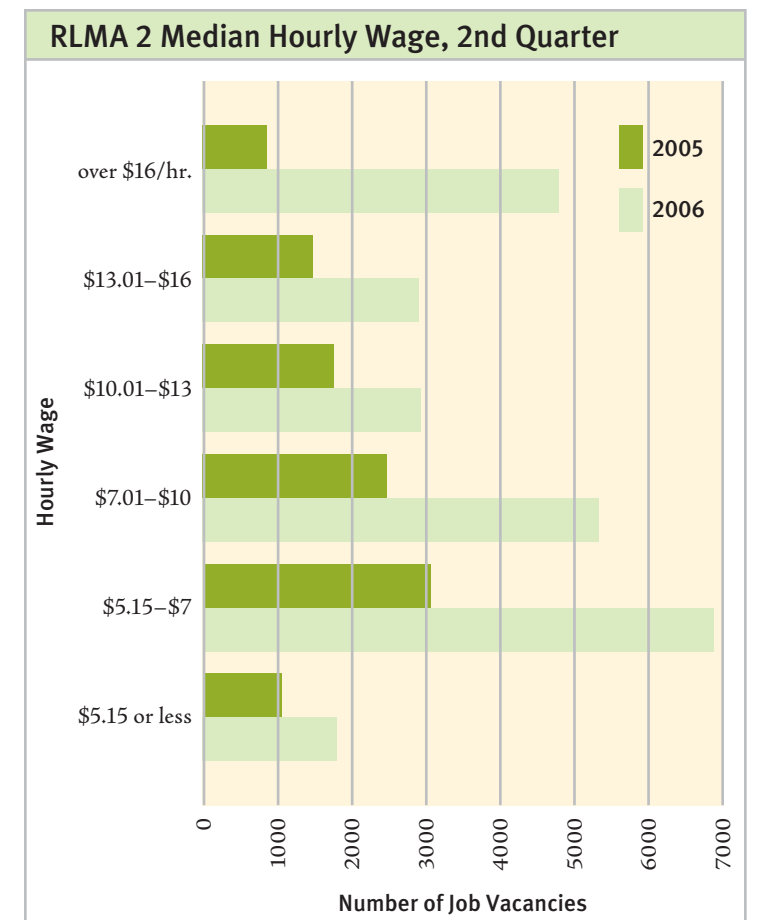
# Baton Rouge Regional (RLMA 2)

## Job Vacancy Survey, 2006 Second Quarter



Occupational Group	Number of Vacancies	Employment in Occupation	Percent Requiring at Least Some Some Work Experience	Percent Requiring More Than a High School Diploma	Median Number of Days Position was Vacant	Median Hourly Wage		Vacancy Rate, Percent	
						Pre-Katrina	Post-Katrina	Pre-Katrina	Post-Katrina
Architecture & Engineering	127	6,630	99.2%	100.0%	60	\$14.00	\$14.42	2.6%	1.9%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media	449	3,780	99.0	100.0	1	15.14	7.00	0.1	11.9
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	1,542	13,320	45.5	NA	120	6.38	7.50	1.7	11.6
Business & Financial Operations	628	13,300	80.2	36.2	60	12.67	24.04	5.6	4.7
Community & Social Services	406	5,550	83.6	82.1	30	13.40	12.98	3.1	7.3
Computer & Mathematical Science	190	5,680	97.0	71.7	1	14.42	15.00	2.6	3.3
Construction & Extraction	3,377	28,250	61.1	1.6	240	10.00	13.00	3.4	12.0
Education, Training & Library	921	22,550	96.6	99.9	42	12.98	15.72	1.6	4.1
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	0	640	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0
Food Preparation & Serving Related	2,631	29,100	21.9	4.8	14	6.00	5.15	5.4	9.0
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	538	20,170	89.3	91.3	28	14.46	20.00	2.3	2.7
Healthcare Support	354	8,800	15.5	13.6	21	6.75	7.25	2.9	4.0
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	2,092	19,750	52.1	25.2	7	12.00	11.00	4.6	10.6
Legal	0	2,700	NA	NA	NA	12.59	NA	0.1	0.0
Life, Physical & Social Science	12	4,010	100.0	49.6	7	20.58	14.00	0.1	0.3
Management	129	20,550	98.5	62.7	60	15.68	12.00	1.7	0.6
Military	4	NA	100.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Non-Classifiable Occupations	766	NA	100.0	43.3	7	14.42	9.00	NA	NA
Office & Administrative Support	1,571	63,070	82.9	27.6	21	9.00	7.50	1.8	2.5
Personal Care & Service	839	9,970	8.5	35.8	180	5.83	6.00	2.1	8.4
Production	1,315	25,910	74.5	23.9	30	12.62	8.00	1.8	5.1
Protective Service	377	12,390	43.8	30.5	14	8.70	9.83	0.5	3.0
Sales & Related	1,931	41,830	22.9	7.5	30	6.50	6.00	2.6	4.6
Transportation & Material Moving	1,999	28,540	71.7	16.1	360	9.50	10.00	5.4	7.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,199</b>	<b>386,490</b>	<b>58.3%</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>\$9.82</b>	<b>\$9.00</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>

Top 10 Job Openings	
Title	Vacancies
Construction Laborers	1,750
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	946
Cashiers	937
Secondary School Teachers, except Special & Vocational Education	905
Retail Salespersons	902
Cleaners of Vehicles & Equipment	875
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers	738
Butchers & Meat Cutters	546
Waiters & Waitresses	526
Helpers—Installation, Maintenance, & Repair Workers	443



Pre-Katrina Data 2nd Quarter 2005  
 Post-Katrina Data 2nd Quarter 2006  
 NA: Not Available

Revised November 2007